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FUR BOSS SAYS WOLL'S CREW DEMANDED BRIBE

Daugherty Linked With German Gold

Telephone Girls Testify Ex-Attorney General Phoned Alien 'Capitalists' Agent Frequently

Two strong points were made in the graft case against Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general of the United States, and Thos. W. Miller, former alien property custodian yesterday. It was absolutely established through the testimony of Richard Merton, the German metal magnate, that he had parted with \$391,000 in liberty bonds and \$50,000 in cash. He swore on the witness stand that he turned this money over to John T. King, late Connecticut politician to get back his \$7,000,000 worth of property then in the hands of the alien property custodian. The government charges this money was split between Daugherty, King and Miller.

The other point was the close relationship between Daugherty, Jess Smith, Miller, and King, brought out by testimony of Department of Justice employees.

Merton took the stand at the opening of the afternoon session. He identified receipts given for the bonds and cash, but said he was not told where the money went, after it left his hands.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CALVIN COOLIDGE may be getting ready for the next presidential marathon or he may be developing the muscles of his legs for the hike back to Vermont in case Wall Street decides that the White House has been an asylum for the dumb long enough, and hangers for a more vocal occupant. Whatever the reason may be, the president has decided to walk two miles a day around the White House. If Coolidge could use his head as well as his feet he might be allowed to ride his electric hobby horse four more years.

THE DAILY WORKER paid little attention to reports of a Cantonese defeat featured in all the capitalist papers on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. The story was an obvious fake. There were no casualties reported, no figures of wounded and captured. It is now definitely known that the Cantonese, far from having suffered a defeat, are advancing on their objective. This accounts for the renewed activities of the imperialists in rushing troops to Shanghai.

THE United States is definitely out of the world court, an annex to the league of nations, thru the action of certain powers in not accepting one of the reservations made by the United States government as a condition of entry. The senate voted in favor of affiliation provided the United States could do as all imperialist powers really do when they want something badly and have the power to take it, without interference from the court.

The fraud in Williamson County, Illinois between two gangs of bootleggers is not on a lower moral plane than the conflicts between the imperialist powers. They meet each other with daggers in their garments. Their peace conferences are conspicuous by the absence of everything favoring of peace. They only agree temporarily when there is some mutual material interest involved. The rival bootlegging gangs in Williamson County were one in their war in another element. When that was over they shot it out with each other. Not so long ago Britain would give an eye tooth to have the United States in the world court or the league of nations even if only on one

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Coolidge Sits at Meal With \$5,000,000,000 Worth of Millionaires

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Many of the wealthiest men in the country were guests at the dinner given to the president and Mrs. Coolidge by Secretary of the Interior Work, and many others had been invited but were unable to attend. Had all the wealth invited been able to attend it is probable that some think like \$5,000,000,000 would have been represented.

As it was, there were present Henry Ford, reputed to be America's first billionaire; Andrew W. Mellon, said to be the third richest man in the United States; Harvey S. Firestone of Akron, O., the tire magnate; Simon Guggenheim, the copper king; George Eastman, the multi-millionaire kodak manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the mercantile king of Chicago, and others of lesser means.

Among those invited but unable to attend were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Judge E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab, and Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher, whose combined wealth is estimated at well over a billion dollars.

WORKER THROGS IN COOPER UNION CHEER FOR CHINA

Anti-Imperialist Meet Rebukes Coolidge

New York workers filled Cooper Union to capacity last night to join with the Workers (Communist) Party in protesting against the present policy of American capitalism in sending American marines to China and Nicaragua, and the browbeating attitude that is being adopted towards Mexico.

Under the chairmanship of William W. Weinstein, general secretary of the New York organization of the Workers (Communist) Party, the assembled workers listened attentively to the speeches of E. K. Moy, associate editor of the Chinese National Daily, local organ of the Kuomintang, the national revolutionary party of China; Bertram D. Wolfe, director, New York Workers' School; Ben Gitlow and Jay Lovestone.

Moy denounced corruption. When Moy was introduced he was roundly cheered. He attacked the Peking government of China as being corrupt, "a shadow, being supported by imperialism to keep the Chinese masses in bondage."

Referring to the Cantonese, he pointed out that the Kuomintang is struggling for the liberation of China from the yoke of imperialism and in this fight the only friend of the Chinese masses is the Soviet Union.

Wolfe in speaking, that "we are gathered here tonight to protest against American imperialism in Latin America."

Murder By Marines. He referred to the 10,000 Haitians who have been murdered by American marines during the past ten years; also to "dollar diplomacy as practiced in Cuba, Columbia, Nicaragua, Mexico and elsewhere."

(Continued on Page Five)

British Workers For Cantonese Recognition

Demand Made in Commons For Complete Independence

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech on the Chinese situation delivered in the house of commons this evening refused the demand of labor for a withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Debate on the Chinese situation was opened in the house of commons today on a labor motion deploring the dispatch of troops to China and demanding their recall and also urging the recognition of the national independence of the Chinese.

Charles Trevelyan, opening the debate for the laborites, declared that the policy of the Canton Government is also the policy of the Labor Party. This policy, he said, is for absolute independence for the Chinese, the disappearance of concessions and the withdrawal of military and naval powers of the western nations from territories and waters of China.

Great Britain has spent \$3,225,000 thus far in sending troops and naval units to Shanghai, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, minister of war, announced.

Great Britain desires peace in China but realizes that "a peaceful settlement is unobtainable by surrender or scuttling." Foreign Minister Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the house of commons tonight.

Sir Austen declared that an agreement has been reached with Eugene Chen regarding the Hankow concession, to the effect that the concession will be "formally" returned to Great Britain, but a new council will be elected to administer it, the Chinese having full representation on this council. This is taken to be a settlement to save Britain's face.

On Way to Shanghai.

HONG KONG, China, Feb. 10.—Two Punjab battalions from Calcutta, due to arrive here today, did not depart from their transports. The troops, a part of the great concentration of British forces intended for action against the Cantonese, proceeded directly to Shanghai.

The Punjab battalions closely followed two regiments from Gloucestershire and Durham, which left for Shanghai after a short stay here.

The movement of troops to Shanghai is being made in the face of protests from both Peking and the Cantonese governments.

Changsha messages report that Tang Seng Chi, who recently arrived from Hankow, is showing marked anti-British propensities. A street demonstration against the British went off without outward incident.

The houseboys' strike at Hankow, according to reports, has been deferred until Sunday. The general situation at Hankow is said to be quiet at present.

Two Hearts Beat As One.

GENEVA, Feb. 10.—The British policy in China is "in complete accord with the letter and spirit of the league of nations covenant," declared a lengthy statement from Sir Austen Chamberlain, setting forth the British Chinese policy, and received today by the secretariat of the league.

U. S. Marines Arrive.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—Three hundred American marines arrived here today. The British Gloucester and Durham regiments are due to arrive from Hong Kong tomorrow.

Other Mexicans Strike If Rail Workers Quit

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—Labor unions, not affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor, threaten a sympathetic strike if the railroad workers strike on Feb. 17 as they threaten to do. The sympathetic strike would partially affect electrical plants, cotton mills and bakeries.

Bill to Wipe Out N. Y. Anti-Vice Society as Merely Blue-nose Club

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Repeal of a law of 1871 which incorporated the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, is provided in a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman F. L. Hackenburg, New York City, democrat.

In a statement, Hackenburg declared members of the society have "injected themselves into everybody's business and stuck their blue noses in the affairs of the entire nation."

He asserted that America has grown out of its "swaddling clothes" and that the time has come to put an end to reformers.

The original members of the society, Hackenburg said, were: Morris K. Jessup, Howard Potter, Jacob F. Wyckoff, William E. Dodge, Jr., Charles E. Whitehead, Cephas Brainard, Thatcher M. Adams, William F. Lee, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. M. Cornell, W. H. S. Wood, Elbert B. Monroe, George W. Clarke, Cornelius R. Agnew, R. R. McBurney of New York City, and Moses S. Bach and Henry R. Jones of Brooklyn.

CHICAGO BOARD RAISES INCOME OF DRESSMAKERS

Good Terms of Bosses Credit to Progressives

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—A new agreement has been signed between the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers and the Joint Board officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union with the following increases on the previous existing scales. Sample makers received a \$5.00 increase; examiners, basters and finishers, \$2.50; piece workers, 10 cents per hour; drapers \$3.00 per week, and cutters \$7.00 per week.

Two Conferences Held.

The agreement was signed after two conferences were held. One on Saturday, January 28th, and another which was concluded on February 5th at the Sherman Hotel. Those representing the Manufacturers' Association were Samuel H. Phillips of Phillips & Gauss, president, Mr. L. Ferdinand, secretary, Nathan Alexander, Mr. Sobie of Sobie & Davis, M. Fingerhut of Groner & Fingerhut, J. Goldbarth, and Samuel J. Brown of Brown & Harrie. Those representing the union were Mr. J. Levin, manager, who was the spokesman for the Chicago Joint Board, H. Ross and Philip Hauser, president and secretary of Local 100; Ida Rothstein, Evelyn Dornfeld, Roy Glassman, business agent, and I. L. Davidson organizer.

As far as the conditions are concerned the agreement could have been signed at the first conference but two conferences were held because the union and the association were interested in discussing the general situation in the industry so as to come to a clear understanding.

Repudiates Statement.

This repudiates the statement in a bulletin issued by the association headed by Frank J. Mitchell of December 2nd, 1926, which reads in part as follows: "Negotiations between the union and the Northwest Dress Manufacturers are deadlocked. The union shows no intention to give up its demands and has threatened to call out all members at the expiration of the present agreement unless their demands are granted."

On the date that this bulletin was issued the union's demands were not even formulated and naturally a deadlock was impossible between the union and the association at a time when the demands were not submitted. The fact that this agreement has been signed is an additional proof of the untruthfulness of this so-called association.

Slavery In Their Shops.

The union is now ready to publish (Continued on Page Two)

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Sought Money For "Fixing" Report

President of Eitingon-Schild Co. Declares He Did Not Pay as Ordered; Called "Communist"

Sensational charges of bribery in connection with the American Federation of Labor's special report on its investigation of the New York fur strike, were made in a statement issued yesterday by Motty Eitingon, president of the Eitingon-Schild Co., Inc., who was attacked by the report for his activities in connection with the settlement of the strike last June.

This report of the A. F. of L.'s special investigating committee, which was made public by Matthew Woll early in January, attracted nation-wide attention because it accused union leaders of the fur strike of paying huge sums of money to members of the police department.

Also the report created a stir because it accused Mr. Motty Eitingon of Communist sympathies and insinuated that he had affiliations with Moscow which led him to force the manufacturers to settle the strike in the interests of the workers.

Came for Money.

Now for the first time Mr. Eitingon has made a public reply to these charges of the American Federation of Labor officials, and his first startling statement is that he was informed of these charges a whole month before the report was made public, and that the emissary who brought the information said that the report could be stopped upon the payment of money.

This interview was witnessed by Michael Hollander, head of A. Hollander & Son, who in an interview yesterday afternoon told his part in the matter, and confirmed Mr. Eitingon's statement concerning the bribe.

Careful Approach.

"The gentleman referred to by Mr. Eitingon (who still remains nameless) came to see me before the matter was taken up with Mr. Eitingon. He told me what the situation was and asked me whether I considered it advisable to broach the subject to Mr. Eitingon."

"After some deliberation I decided that Mr. Eitingon should be given an opportunity to hear what this gentleman had to say. I consulted Mr. Eitingon, and from the offices of the Eitingon-Schild Co., Inc., I telephoned this gentleman to invite him to come to see Mr. Eitingon in my presence. He did so, and related what he knew."

Didn't Believe Own Report.

"He said he had been invited to a conference at which he was given full insight into what the report contained, and was told it was ready to be put (Continued on Page Five)

NEW SIGMAN TRICKERY REVEALED IN LABOR BANK WAR ON JOINT BOARD

"International" Heads Try to Strike Blow at Left Wing Thru Manipulation of Finances

An attempt of the "red-baiting" Sigman regime in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union to strike a new blow at the left wing Joint Board in New York City by a tricky manipulation of finances has just come to light in the filing of suits by the International Union Bank for recovery on three promissory notes, in spite of the fact that Morris Hillquit, socialist, attorney for the bank, controls the property which was offered as security, and which is of much greater value than the amount of the note.

The Sigman regime has control of the bank, in which members of the union are urged to keep accounts. In addition to revealing another underhand method of attack against the left wing, these revelations also strip bare another sordid side of "labor banking."

Exposes Financial Trickery.

A statement issued yesterday by Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, tells an amazing story of financial trickery by which the bank of the International hopes to get a judgment for \$104,000.00 against the Joint Board, in addition to the building of the Joint Board and shares of stock in the bank amounting to more than one half of the entire capital stock, which it holds through Mr. Hillquit's clerk, Frederick F. Umhey. Hillquit gave a promise, when the

prosperity was entrusted to him, that it would not be used for any other purpose than as security for the loans. The three suits were filed in the supreme court of New York.

Hyman's Statement.

Mr. Hyman's full statement, detailing the situation is as follows: "The International Union Bank, has just brought three actions against the Joint Board and the Cloak and Suit Makers Building Corporation, which is the holding corporation of the Joint Board, and as such, owns the Joint Board building at Lexington avenue and 25th street. The three (Continued on Page Five)

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ANGRY PARENTS FIGHT CORRUPT SCHOOL SYSTEM

Chicago Parents Want Schools; Called "Mob"

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. — That the school system is not a dead issue in Chicago was proven by a mass meeting called by the North-West Side Parents' League at 3302 LeMoine St. The basement of the church was packed with angry parents who resent being called "outsiders" and a "mob," when the question of the welfare of the school children is being considered.

John English, member of the board of education, stated that he did not believe in the junior high schools, nor the platoon, but he is in the minority on the school board. He also stated cases of tax dodging by big business. He urged the parents to take more interest in the school system.

The officers of the N. W. S. Parents' League reported that after a fight that lasted for over a year the board of education is still "considering" the question of building additional nine class rooms to the Lowell school, when according to the estimation of the Parents' League at least fifteen more rooms are needed. The school has at present over 400 more children than there are seats and it is a growing neighborhood. The other schools in the neighborhood, the Cameron, and the Stowe, are also overcrowded.

The N. W. S. Parents' League intends to put up a fight for more school rooms, against the platoon system and against junior high schools.

Bosses' "Sue Bill" to Be Fought by Labor In Massachusetts

BOSTON (FP) — Massachusetts A. F. of L. leaders are appearing before the state legislature in opposition to the "sue bill" permitting voluntary organizations to sue and be sued in the name of the organization, officers or manager. At present labor organizations, as voluntary organizations, are protected against such suits. Employers favor the "sue bill."

PONSONBY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. — Arthur Ponsonby, member of the British parliament, and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, will speak at the Chicago Forum in the Erlanger Theatre, Sunday afternoon, February 13th.

Electric Chair To Get Rest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10. — Abolition of capital punishment and the substitution of life imprisonment is provided in a bill introduced in the legislature today by Senator Walsh and Assemblyman Hackenberg, New York democrats.

Get Another Subscriber for Your DAILY WORKER.

Telephone Girls Testify Daugherty Phoned King On Long Distance Frequently

(Continued from Page One)

Miller trial, which resulted in a jury disagreement.

"Then I recalled these conversations," she said, "and thought it peculiar because I had always thought Mr. King was an employee of the Department of Justice."

The testimony caused the first trace of excitement in the courtroom since the second trial began.

"From the frequency of the calls I thought that they must be official," the witness said. She marked them "official," she said, because she was told to.

A Book for the Irish Worker "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1916"

Introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty.
By G. Schuller.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Jim Connolly was the military leader of the Easter Week rebellion in Ireland which broke out when the British empire was passing through one of the most serious crises that it has ever known. Connolly, who joined his small army of workers with the international secret society known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood and repudiated the standard of an Irish republic. Connolly was one of the first revolutionaries in the international socialist movement to appreciate the value of the nationalist question in the workers' struggle against imperialism. He was a Bolshevik in the full sense of the term. This little pamphlet by G. Schuller is the first serious attempt to give Connolly his rightful place in the revolutionary history of this period. It was first published as an article in the official organ of the Communist International. It should be distributed in large quantities among the Irish workers in the United States. It is a magic name with every Irish worker who has a spark of the divine fire of revolt in his system. It can also be read with interest by every radical worker who wants to soak up on the strategy and tactics of revolution. Comrade Schuller declares that Connolly was a Leninist. He was. He fell before a British squad in 1916, one year before the Russian workers and peasants buried the Czar and Czarism and began to build a Soviet Republic on the ruins.

Discards the Veil



Mme. Housra Honoum.

This 32-year-old Turkish woman is one of the leading lawyers of Constantinople. A woman in such a situation would have been impossible under the old regime, when the strict Mohammedan law of seclusion prevailed. The rising Nationalist movement in the countries of the East, however, is doing away with a host of ancient superstitions. The government of Kemal Pasha believes that by modernizing Turkey, it may resist the imperialists of capitalist Europe. Turks now drink wine, make statues, wear hats, and build factories. The women are throwing away their veils. Turkish nationalists are looking for allies, and find one in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Chicago Board Raises Income of Dressmakers

(Continued from Page One)

a few facts on the existing conditions in some of the shops under control of the Mitchell Dress Association. On January 22nd, a worker from one of their big shops drew a salary of \$15.50 for a full week, making seventy garments on a piece work basis. Another pay from a different shop for twelve days was \$27.50, and another one for four days including overtime on Saturday was \$9.55. Still another pay for the full week of January 15th was \$8.30.

Mr. Davidson, organizer of the Joint Board states that if the union was as weak as the Mitchell Dress Association claims it to be, it would surely not succeed in getting the above agreement. However, as there are still a number of non-union shops in the city, the union is now well prepared to carry on the campaign to a successful termination. It has established peace in the cloak industry for three years under quite favorable conditions, and with the concluding of a pact in the dress industry, there is nothing else left to do but organize the unorganized dress industry.

WILL CONTINUE TO RAID PLAYS PLAYING UP SEX

Theatre District Feels Vague Apprehension

Further raids on "sex" plays are promised by District Attorney Banton while New York is still talking about the arrests of the authors, owners and actors of "Sex," "The Captive," and "The Virgin Man," Wednesday night after the regular performances.

Latest Developments.

The latest developments are as follows:

One—Arrangements are being made by the police department to re-arrest those who were left out on bail Wednesday for continuing their plays and to keep up that process at every performance.

Two—Yesterday afternoon's matinee of "The Virgin Man," was raided and resulted in its being called off. Money was refunded to the biggest aggregation of customers the show had ever seen.

Three—Talk on the part of the producers to seek injunctions if the police continue to raid every performance of their plays.

Four—A statement from the district attorney's office that the next point of attack would be the revue that feature nude women.

Five—The publication of the plan of the Committee of Nine, consisting of actors, producers and dramatists for a jury of seven to condemn plays by a majority vote, with the provision that the Actors' Equity Association force its members from the cast of a disapproved production.

Forty-one Arrested.

In Wednesday's raids forty-one arrests were made altogether. Eight were from "The Virgin Man," twenty-one from "Sex" and twelve from "The Captive." Held under \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Flood were seven from "Sex" and three from each of the other two shows. The twenty-eight others were held in \$500 bail each.

The case will be heard Monday at 2:30 p. m. The prisoners from "Sex" will appear in West Side Court and those from the other two plays in Jefferson Market Court.

"I expect that within a week or ten days the cases resulting from Wednesday night's activities will be dispensed with," District Attorney Banton stated yesterday.

The plan from the Committee of Nine was announced by Frank Gilmore and Winthrop Ames.

"We shall maintain a committee of three managers, three authors and three actors as a permanent theatre supervision board. This board, to be appointed annually, will open an office to act as a clearing house for all complaints on plays already produced and for advance information regarding plays in prospect or in rehearsal."

"A contract has been arranged which places at the board's disposal the services of that most responsible and efficient organization—the American Arbitration Association."

"The scheme will act as follows: A play is about to open in New York upon which the executive secretary's office has disturbing advance information. He calls together a sub-committee of the theatre supervision board to advise him. He is further advised on the public's behalf by an appointee of the American Arbitration Association. Three courses are open:

"The play may be reviewed before its New York opening, on the night of its New York opening, or on public demand after its New York opening."

YOUNG WORKERS ATTENTION.

All articles and notices for the Youth column should be addressed as follows: "J. Perillo, Editor Youth Column, 108 East 14th street, Room 32, New York City."

The quality of the column will in a large degree depend on the matter of contributions received.

Young Worker correspondents, get on the job!

Edison, Octogenarian Today.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10. — Thomas A. Edison tomorrow will celebrate his eightieth birthday. He will celebrate it by working as usual, as on former anniversaries, although he will grant an interview to newspapermen, and attend a dinner given in his honor by men who have been associated with him for many years.

Tell your friends to buy 'The DAILY WORKER at the news-

stand.

CUOMINTANG SPEAKER WILL ADDRESS CLEVELAND
ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10. — A protest against American imperialism in Mexico, Nicaragua and China will be made at a mass meeting called by the Cleveland Committee on American Imperialism and the People's Reconstruction League this Sunday.

The meeting will serve to crystallize anti-imperialist sentiment in this city, it is hoped, and every effort is being made to line up unions, workers' clubs and liberal organizations in the war against American imperialism.

J. Jong, a member of the Kuomintang (nationalist) party of China, Peter Witt, a member of the City Council, Benjamin Marsh of the People's Reconstruction League, Tom Clifford, Rabbi B. Bricker, Rev. Joel Hayden, I. Amter and Mrs. Jelliffe, who recently returned from Mexico will be among the speakers. A. P. Coyle will be chairman.

The meeting will be held at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street, Sunday, Feb. 13 at 8 p. m. Admission will be free.

NEWBERRY CASE REAL ORIGIN OF FORD TAX TRIAL

Might Have Missed Loss Except for Letter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. — The origin of the government's \$30,000,000 tax assessment against the minority stockholders of the Ford Motor company was revealed today over Senator Truman H. Newberry's admission to the United States Senate.

David H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue, on the stand today before the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals, revealed that it was a letter from Senator James E. Watson (R) of Indiana, which started the treasury to investigating the original treasury valuation of the Ford company stock.

Angry at Ford.

Senator Watson wrote Commissioner Blair a letter in 1922, enclosing a memorandum questioning the treasury's valuation of the Ford stock. It was at this time that the Newberry fight was at its height in the senate. Senator Watson was one of the republican leaders who fought for the seating of Newberry.

Senator James Couzens (R) of Michigan, was appointed to succeed Newberry in November of 1922, and later the treasury assessed against him approximately \$11,000,000 in excess taxes.

Commissioner Blair testified that he had received a letter and memorandum questioning the proper valuation of Ford stock and said he referred it to a deputy commissioner for investigation.

Blair said that he informed Watson that "he would trace the matter this time through entirely different channels."

The defense contended that Blair's statement showed the Bureau of Internal Revenue had previously investigated the Roper valuation of \$9,439 per share for Ford stock in 1913.

Blair testified that an anonymous letter was sent to the department in 1921 declaring that "Ford owed a lot of tax." He said the letter was dismissed lightly because it was "quite evident that Ford didn't owe tax on the stock transaction."

Deputy Commissioner Nash signed the \$10,900,000 assessment against Couzens on March 11, and smaller assessments against other minority stockholders within the next two days, according to his own testimony. "I was informed by investigators that the Status of Limitations would expire March 13, 1925," Nash said. "The expiration of the time was the only 'jeopardy' involved."

The correspondence between internal revenue bureau officials relating to the investigations of the Ford tax action, beginning in 1922, were introduced in evidence after a strong protest from the government.

Defense Has Innings.

One letter in September, 1922, from M. T. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Tax Appeals and Review, to Carry A. Mapes, collector of internal revenue, declared "that in his judgment the basis for fixing the original \$9,439 valuation as of March 1, 1913, was sound. Mapes approved the report. It was contended that Mapes' decision was reached after several investigations by the government."

Counsel for the taxpayers said that "after repeated approvals and confirmations of the proper valuation in 1921 and 1922, the Bureau of Internal Revenue made a settlement in 1923 of Senator Couzens' tax liability."

Electrician Seriously Injured.

Believing him to be still alive, doctor and fellow employees today worked for four hours with artificial respiration devices to revive James Linter, 22, an electrician, of 38-A Gauthier Avenue, Jersey City, who collapsed at work today when 11,000 volts of electricity passed through his body.

Lita Scores Again.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10. — An important legal victory for Lita Grey Chaplin, who is suing her husband, Charles Chaplin, famous comedian, for divorce, was scored here today when Judge Hartley Shaw denied a motion to vacate the receivership order involving Chaplin's Hollywood studio.

Swedish Warship in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10. — Mme. Anderberg, wife of the Swedish minister to Mexico, died suddenly at the legation while making preparations for a reception to officers of a Swedish cruiser visiting Mexico.

War of Big Financiers Over Railroads Shows Labor the Road to Unity

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TWO of the most viciously hostile anti-labor railroad capitalists in the earlier history of American railroading were E. E. Harriman and James J. Hill. They both came out of the west. Harriman dominated the Union Pacific that spread westward to the Pacific Coast. Hill was maker of the Great Northern. They both had dreams of far-flung railroad empires. Jim Hill fought the American Railway Union headed by "Gene" Debs in the latter part of the last century. Harriman helped conduct a long and bitter war on the railroad shopmen in 1912.

Edward H. Collins, in the New York Tribune, now tells us that: "Out of a welter of stock market gyrations, speculation and conjecture that for weeks has hung over Wall Street like a perplexing, almost impenetrable shroud, there has emerged in the last 24 hours the clear-cut outline of a new eastern railroad empire, which in expanse not only surpasses any pending present-day consolidation, but which transcends the dreams of those ambitious railroad builders of another generation, E. E. Harriman and James J. Hill."

Harriman and Hill got rich hand grants and subsidies from the government, controlled state legislatures by open bribery and otherwise worked themselves into advantageous positions that made railroading a mighty paying business, especially when intolerable conditions at low wages could also be forced on the workers.

Control has now passed from the much advertised "railroad builders" to the great financiers who have their headquarters in Wall Street.

Thus the new struggle for control in the eastern railroad empire is being waged between these giant groups:

On the one hand the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio and the so-called Van Sweringen railroad lines, a group of roads "penetrating to every industrial center of importance between the Mississippi and the North Atlantic seaboard and connecting all of the great land and water gateways of this rich territory."

This mammoth combination is being built by the financial interests headed by George F. Baker, chairman of the board of the First National Bank, and the House of Morgan & Co., and "boasts a 35,000 mileage and an aggregate capitalization of \$3,650,000,000."

This is the crowd that engineered the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad "corner" on the stock exchange this week, which incidentally revealed that these three trunk lines have captured control of the Western Maryland Railroad, in which the Rockefeller's have a large block of stock, although they did not travel third class.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

leg. John Bull is not so enthusiastic now.

HOW much money John D. Rockefeller cleaned up in the latest gamble in railroad stocks may continue to be as deep a secret as the exact size of his fortune. Wheeling and Lake Erie, controlled by Rockefeller went up from \$27.50 to \$130 a share while John was innocently playing golf and giving away dimes in Florida. The "get-rich-quick" fraternity who banker for the flesh pots of Egypt reflected that those who invested their money with Ford are now being chased for income tax. They purchased Rockefeller stock on margin and now have neither money, margin nor stock. Blessed indeed are the rich for they shall become richer.

THERE is in New York state a society for the suppression of vice. The late J. E. Morgan was one of its incorporators. The law creating the society provided that half the amount of the fines collected thru the instrumentality of the vice snappers should go to the society. Under the influence of this golden urge the secretary of this society has stuck his nose into everything that promised to add a few dollars to his bank account. There is a bill now before the legislature to repeal the law.

THERE is a "bad" man in a cell in Harrisburg, Illinois, with a Thompson machine gun across his knee and a revolver by his side. He was involved in a bootlegging feud with a rival gang and was arrested for being too successful. A complacent jailer provided him with the artillery. The gangster was not satisfied however. He wanted to be free so that he could deploy his forces to better advantage against the enemy. Had this happened in Mexico, Kellogg would collect the rest of the marines that are still guarding the mails from the attentions of 100 per cent American robbers, and send them south to restore order.

Wage Increase for Stenographers Proposed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10. — Clerks to judges of the Court of Appeals who also act as stenographers would be entitled to a salary not exceeding \$5,000 a year, under provisions of a bill introduced in the legislature today by Senator Pearson of Syracuse. At present the salary for the position is limited to \$3,000.

SEEK TO UNCOVER POLITICAL REASON FOR WORK DINNER

May Be Slap at Butler; Resolution on 3rd Term

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. — Capital society and politicians were still buzzing today over the nature of Secretary of the Interior Work dinner to President and Mrs. Coolidge Tuesday night, and although it is six hours have elapsed no one yet has come forward with a definite reason for the cabinet official's decision to turn the annual affair into what amounted to an official function.

For years it has been the custom of each member of the cabinet to arrange a small and informal dinner in honor of the chief executive. These dinners have been held in the privacy of the home, or, where the department head resides in a hotel, in a private dining room. Only a few intimate friends of the cabinet officer have been invited.

Big Ceremony.

Yet Work engaged the spacious Pan-American Union building which the State Department employs for state functions. The Marine Band played for the occasion.

Instead of a few intimate friends his guests included the greatest figures in the financial world—Ford, Firestone, Guggenheim, Eastman, Ogden Reid, P. T. Crowley and others. Rockefeller, Schwab, Gary and Curtis were invited but unable to attend.

Ambassadors Present.

Present also were Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador. Rare have been the occasions when other cabinet officers have attended these gatherings, and never—at least in the memory of the oldest correspondents—has a foreign envoy graced the board.

The arrival of the President and Mrs. Coolidge was announced by a fanfare of trumpets and the presidential ruffle. Every other feature of the dinner was in keeping with this ultra-formality.

Those who follow the ways of society and politics—are still guessing.

A Public Commendation.

Some of the guesses are to the effect that this semi-royal gathering of big business with its representatives in government office is a gesture of the ultra-conservatives, the men with money without which presidential campaigns cannot be won, and is intended to intimidate such recalcitrants as Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. They say that Butler and his sort are really tremendously overawed by all the words of wisdom that can be traced to Wall Street, and that such an affair as Work managed is a way of saying publicly to Butler, "Hands off. This is our faithful servant, in whom we are well pleased."

Democrats Pleased.

The capital is seething with talk for and against the "third term." The democrats consider Butler's letter, and the rumors that followed, as one of them said, "manna from a political heaven."

A resolution, written by Senator T. H. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, probably will be presented in the senate before adjournment which declares it to be the sense of the senate that no man should seek to break down the tradition against a third term in the White House. Such a measure is bound to provoke considerable debate, and admittedly it has a chance of passage. Coolidge's friends, of course, will fight it.

House Gets Resolution.

The house was asked today to go on record as opposing any presidential holding office for more than two terms.

A resolution to this effect was introduced by Rep. Beck (R) of Wisconsin, a member of the house progressive bloc.

He declared that a third term, violating all custom, would be "unwise and unprudent."

It was the accepted belief that Coolidge's resolution was directed at heading off another term of President Coolidge, who has twice taken the oath though he has been elected but once as president.

Butler "The Liberal."

Nicholas "Miraculous" Butler, who is one hundred per cent west, and an aspirant to the presidency, has agreed to confer with Senator William E. Borah, a confirmed dry, on the prohibition question, according to a letter made public by Dr. Butler last night.

Staunch advocate of personal liberty that he is, President Butler objects to the 18th Amendment, on the ground that it violates our national Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the constitution.

Having kicked out a number of liberal college professors during the war for entertaining opinions that differed from his, Dr. Butler declares now in his letter, "I declare for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment means its enforcement even in the violation of the Bill of Rights and other fundamental laws of the land. I am against such declaration and against such policy."

Subscribe for The DAILY WORKER.

MASS MEETINGS IN PORTO RICO DENOUNCE NAVY

"Visit of Oppressors" Fleet No Honor

PONCE, Porto Rico, Feb. 10.—In a vigorous protest against American aggression in Nicaragua, the Ponce Local of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico has unanimously voted for a resolution that denounces the Coolidge-Kellogg foreign policy, and protests against the visit of American warships to Porto Rico.

The fleet, whose movements were kept secret in North America by the state department, is expected to arrive here any day. The Nationalists have issued a special edition of their paper, "The Nationalist," in which the flagrant high-handed methods of Yankee imperialism are exposed.

Fleet Visit No Honor.
The resolution, copies of which have been sent to the insular and municipal authorities, the senate, the house of representatives, the mayor of Ponce and the municipal assembly, says: "The Porto Rican people consider the visit of the American marines and war fleet, announced by the press, undesirable, and hereby inform the legislative bodies that they do not consider it an honor to be visited by the armies that aid in the exploitation of the small republic of Central America, and do not want invitations extended to them."

The strong resentment of the Porto Rican workers against American imperialism is being further aroused by the visit of the American fleet, and it is expected that many mass meetings will be held in protest. Municipal police expect much trouble if the marines are given shore leave, because of the prejudice against them.

Colorado Coal Miners Drift Around Looking For Some Organization

(By Worker Correspondent.)
AGUILAR, Colo., Feb. 10.—The miners of this coal field, District 15 of the United Mine Workers of America, are rapidly becoming migratory workers. They drift aimlessly from camp to camp, trying to find the conditions that used to be, and trying without result.

Officials Watch Games.
The district officials spend their time watching the baseball games in town, and there is practically no organization work going on.

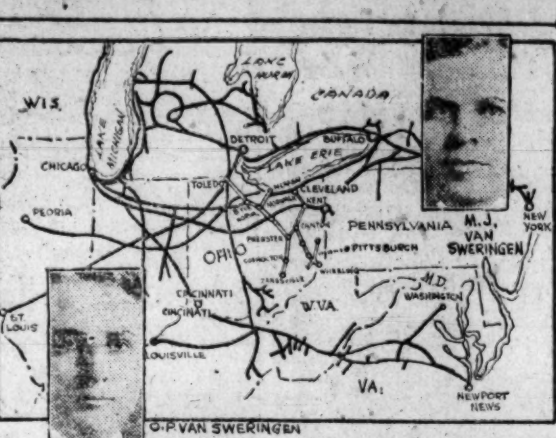
But just before the last election (December, 1926) for international officials of the U. M. W., the district officials here got busy, and formed a lot of little locals, mostly with only two or three members, to send in election returns for John L. Lewis. These locals also sent delegates to the international convention on Jan. 25.

Real Organizers Idle.
There are plenty of good, honest organizers in the state that will do well in organizing, but these are not wanted by John L. Lewis. He must have his confederates on the payroll.

Some meetings were held in independent outfits. They did not dare to appear in Colorado Fuel & Iron coal camps, which are the key of their district.

I would be ashamed to accept my check from the union unless I got new members for the prison in return. They do not dare to attack the coal companies in their lectures but do not spare other organizations. There are at the present time three locals in Aguilar, Colo., with a total membership of 150 men. All of these men that voted, with the exception of three, voted for John Brophy. That proves that the miners wanted the progressive candidate. They wanted something new and better.

"GATHER" HUGE RAIL SYSTEM



Map shows the Van Sweringen's Nickel Plate system, if all the merger plans are approved; white lines show Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The Van Sweringen brothers—M. J. and O. P.—of Cleveland, O., operating through their Nickel Plate railroad system, have further increased their huge railroad holdings by purchasing a sixth control in the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. Other roads which joined in the obtaining of a working control through a spectacular market coup and a private deal with John D. Rockefeller are the New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio systems. Reports in New York have it that plans have been considered for a probable combination of the Van Sweringen's, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio into the greatest railroad system of all—35,000 miles, capital \$3,650,000, 237. In the meantime, minority stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio oppose the Van Sweringen group's petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for that road to purchase a majority stock interest in the Pere Marquette and Erie railroads.

MEXICAN FOUL PLAY IS DENIED BY AUTHORITIES

Abandoned Graveyard Uncovered, Claim

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Declaration by Deputy Sheriff Walter Keating of Los Angeles that Mexican, Lower California, is a town where many Americans have met with foul play and were buried in shallow unmarked graves, have been met with quick denials from both American and Mexican authorities.

Keating returned here yesterday from a fruitless search for three missing men from Los Angeles, and reported that he had found the ruins of the Colorado Madura River below the Mexican town strewn with bodies. Many of the dead he believed to be Americans.

Persons killed in Mexico were frequently buried without any attempt at identification by the authorities, Keating charges.

Francisco Deralga, inspector of police for the northern district of Lower California, explained that what Keating had discovered was an abandoned graveyard in the old river bed and that bodies had been exposed by flood waters. He said his office had complete records of every alien who had died and had been buried there. In the last three years only two Americans met death in his district, he added, and but one American has disappeared.

Louis Manss, customs inspector at the border, supported Deralga's statement. He could recall only one case where an American had disappeared in Mexico. Deralga said his records contained no descriptions of missing persons such as Keating is seeking.

"Peaches" Show To Be Reopened.
Possibility of a new and startling development in the Browning separation case loomed today when it was reported that one of the witnesses at the recent trial at White Plains had signed a confession that he was "forced" to enter a conspiracy to blacken the character of "Peaches" Browning.

CHICAGOIS

By M. A. S.
Odds and ends of news from the Middle Western Metropolis

Anna Louise Strong created quite a stir in the patriotic circles of Chicago by her lectures on the Soviet Union. There was almost a riot at the Chicago Women's Club when the hundred percenters and the stool pigeons attempted to stop her from speaking.

At the Workers' House she had a great reception. The Department of Justice men had enough intelligence not to attempt to stop her speech at the Workers' House. They knew there were no naps at 1902 W. Division St.

At the hearing of the committee on schools Alderman Nelson paid his compliments to Alderman Toman by telling him:

"Half the time when you come in here, Alderman Toman, you aren't sober!"

The Hon. Toman replied:

"Yes, and you, Alderman Nelson, are a liar!"

There you are. We are impartial, and therefore will take the word of both of them.

Mayor Dever and a few other politicians are patting themselves on the back, calling attention to their campaign speeches to the wonderful achievements of the Chicago school system.

They do not mention, of course, that there is an actual shortage of about 65,000 seats in the schools, and that schools are being platooned.

A couple of strikes of the school children and the raids by the angry parents on the board of education and the city hall are also forgotten in the campaign speeches. But the parents do not forget. A mass protest meeting called by the North West Side Parents' League filled the basement of a church.

The bluff may go with the press but not with the parents. They have learned by experience.

Big Haul On Yessel.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10.—Fifty one thousand dollars in currency disappeared from the strong box of the S. S. Colombia while the vessel was enroute from New York to Los Angeles harbor.

SUIT FOR FALSE ARREST AGAINST ALIQUIPPA COPS

Postmaster Admits He Stops Daily Worker

By ARAM JAKIRA.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The attorneys for Peter Musulin of Woodlawn, Pa., who is suing the Aliquippa Chief of Police for ten thousand dollars damages for false arrest, rested their case today after a bitter legal battle which lasted several hours. Four witnesses testified for the chief of police when the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Chief Was Sure.
Several witnesses testified that "Ham" Brown, the Chief of Aliquippa Police, raided, on the night of July 27th, 1926, a peaceful meeting of a committee of the Croatian Beneficial Lodge to settle the accounts for a picnic which was held on July 25th. When he was asked for a warrant he stated: "I don't need no god-damned warrant for you." Several men were arrested and then released without even being questioned after having spent in jail for some time.

Question About Party.
Attorney W. D. Craig, who, together with attorney Richard S. Holt, represented Brown, questioned the witnesses at length as to their affiliation with the Workers (Communist) Party, and their personal beliefs on the question of the overthrow of the American government and the establishment of a Soviet form of government in the United States. Numerous objections raised by attorneys George J. Shaffer and Henry H. Wilson, who represent Peter Musulin, the plaintiff, were continually overruled by Judge Wm. A. McConnell.

Legion Communist Committee.
The arbitrary rule in Woodlawn of the Jones and Laughlin interests came to light today when Mr. Simson, the postmaster of Woodlawn, was called upon to testify for Mr. Brown. He was compelled to admit that he was a member of the American Legion and is the head of the special committee appointed by the legion to investigate and to combat Communism in Woodlawn. He was formerly an employee of Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation.

Censored the Mail.
He used his office of postmaster to further the interests of the American Legion. He had to admit that he was watching the mails coming from the Workers' Party headquarters and addressed to the radical workers.

He took it upon himself to stop the delivery of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER (he was reading THE DAILY WORKER, he testified, every day before delivering it to the subscribers) which contained the article about Queen Marie, entitled "Cotzani." He testified that Musulin has a "bad character" and when pressed by the attorneys he was compelled to admit that this was his own opinion, as Musulin favored the Soviet form of government in the U. S.

Witness after witness testified that they lost their jobs at one time or another while working in the Jones and Laughlin steel mills just because it was discovered that they were radicals.

Master Mechanics Get Gold Buttons; Wages Unchanged

Sixteen master mechanics were rewarded for their services in the construction of the Central Mercantile Building at Fifth Ave. and Forty Fourth St. on Monday.

The N. Y. Building Congress believes that labor has not previously been sufficiently recognized for its part in building construction, or for its superior craftsmanship, and so proceeded to remedy matters with gold buttons and diplomas. Mr. William G. Ludlow, who made the presentation, said nothing about an increase in wages, or the hazards that make a building work particularly dangerous.

The men who were awarded these trinkets are: V. Hartnagel, bronze worker; H. N. Hotchkiss, sheet metal worker; John Hayes, plasterer; Albert Wurth, electrician; James Hunt, marble setter; James Breen, roofer; James Hall, plumber; William Mosher, glazier; Edward Kennell, stone carver; Ernest Falkenberg, elevator constructor; John Hawkesworth, the setter; Louis Stephenson, carpenter; James Kerr, stone setter; James Downey, metal lather; Otto Ruzicka, painter; Peter Coleman, bricklayer.

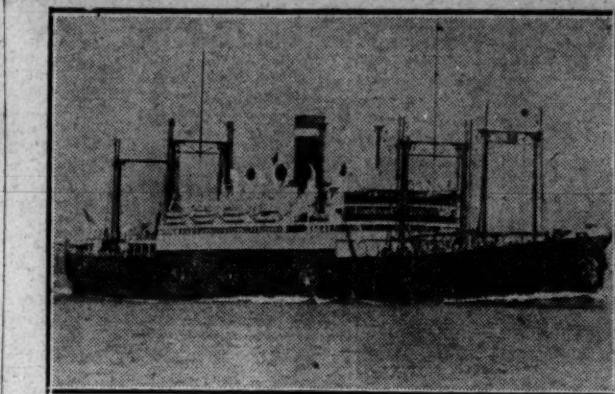
The building was recently sold at a profit.

John D. Gets Reckless!
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—John D. Rockefeller started a run on his dime bank today. While golfing with Father Leonard he came across the son of an old friend, Mr. Toile, 65 years old, and gave him a fist full of bright ten-cent pieces.

"I guess that breaks my bank," the oil magnate mischievously remarked. "I didn't count them but I hope there's enough to care for yourself, children and grand-children, along with your brothers."

When replying to these advertisements mention THE DAILY WORKER.

SUFFERING ON "PRESIDENT HARDING"



Passengers and crew of the "President Harding" suffered in the cold of the North Atlantic for several days while the ship lay helpless without lights or fires—because of a leak in her oil tanks. She was finally rescued. Oil fuel, which is rapidly displacing coal on steamers, is useful to the owners largely because it cuts down the size of the engine room gangs. It is far more dangerous to handle.

FORT WHITEMAN'S UNIONS DENOUNCE TOUR ATTRACTING MASS CRIMINAL LARGE AUDIENCES SYNDICALISM BILL

Negro Workers Glad to Discuss Problems Big Employers Appear For It at Hearing

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—An enthusiastic crowd gathered in the assembly room of the Mt. Zion Congregational Church in Cleveland to hear an analysis of the race question, showing that organization is the only solution.

Lovett Fort Whiteman, organizer of the congress, outlined the international situation and showed the struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and oppressed races for freedom. He explained why China is fighting imperialism for her life and also India, Mexico and Nicaragua. Speaking of the purpose of the congress, Whiteman said: "It stands to organize the colored workers into the trade unions and to fight against all discrimination in the trade unions; but wherever it is not possible to get the colored workers into the regular unions, then the Negroes must be organized separately and the A. F. of L. be forced to recognize them and accept them as locals. There is work for all militant trade unionists of both races."

Business for Prejudice.
Saddie Van Veen, organizer of the Cleveland committee which called the meeting, acted as chairman and said: "The prejudice and traditions of America against the colored people have no justifiable reason for existence and their continuation is due solely to the fact that it benefits big business to have a divided class. Only organization, regardless of color, race or sex, can win in the daily battle against the bosses. The American Negro Labor Congress was organized for that purpose."

A discussion followed the presentation of the question and the local of the A. N. L. C. of Cleveland was enlarged by about a dozen new members.

Whiteman at E. Liverpool.
E. LIVERPOOL, Ohio.—Under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress, Lovett Fort Whiteman, its national organizer, delivered an address here in the Colored Elks Home.

This was the fourth and most successful talk delivered by Fort Whiteman in this city. People of many classes and types were drawn to the meeting and judging by the undivided attention given the speaker, they were informed of things of an interesting and vital character that before they had given too little attention.

The police, the politicians, the workers who had assembled to hear the lecture, were held to close attention by Whiteman's masterful analysis of present world conditions. He also gave a clear conception of the Negro and his position in the imperialist society of America. The evils of segregation and Jim Crowism were bared to the people. The relation of the Negro to the 13th and 14th amendments to the constitution of the United States was shown.

"Only rats act cowardly and run to their holes when one of their number is trapped and burned. We wonder when Negroes will stop imitating rats and demand the rights of men," said Whiteman.

Mass Meeting at Passaic.
PASSAIC, N. J.—A mass meeting is arranged here for Monday night, Feb. 14, at 7:30 P. M., at which Lovett Fort Whiteman will speak under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress. The lecture will be at Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave., near Monroe St., Passaic, N. J. Problems of the Negro workers will be the subject. Admission is free.

Students' Newspaper Retracts Red Charge

The Exponent, student newspaper of the Purdue University, Lafayette, has retracted in an editorial on Jan. 21 the charge made in an editorial of Nov. 16, that the Civil Liberties Union is "the official organ of the Third International, of Russia primarily, but world-wide in scope."

ILLINOIS BOSSES THREATEN EXILE OF FOREIGN-BORN

Admit Cheating Clothing Strikers on Last Pay

By CARL HAESSLER.
(Federated Press).
WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 10.—How the foreign born worker on strike will be hounded, third-degreed and possibly deported by the government if the anti-alien bills go through congress is illustrated on a small and illegal scale in the garment strike at Waukegan.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have been trying for over a year to unionize the runaway shop of Rothschild & Granet, formerly under union agreement in Chicago. The shop was signed up after a strike last summer but it broke the agreement at the first opportunity. The strike has been renewed with a strong but law-abiding picket line that has earned the respect of the police.

Threaten Deportation.
Failing to get the usual police cooperation in breaking a strike, the clothing firm is now enjoying the benefit of assistance from the federal authorities. They are attempting to intimidate the strikers by inquiring of them whether they are citizens or not. There is talk in the newspapers in this connection of deporting those not born in the United States. Counsel for the strikers immediately showed that the law gives no authority the right to question anyone about his citizenship unless he has been indicted for a felony. The attorney advised the strikers to give no information, either to the sheriff, who was acting for the federal agents, or to the federal people themselves.

Give No Information.
"We shall stand pat on our rights and refuse to give federal officers any information about ourselves," is the statement from strike headquarters. "If they pick us up we shall get out immediately on habeas corpus and shall sue for false arrest. They are attempting to establish a dangerous precedent by questioning strikers as to citizenship."

Secy. of Labor James Davis, a Pittsburgh banker, is urging congress to pass the bills for registration of aliens. He also favors finger printing and photographing the foreign born. The Waukegan incident shows how such information would be used—to break strikes by intimidating the strikers of foreign birth and even to prevent union organization work in the basic industries where the foreign born constitute a large part of the working force.

Bosses Stand Together.
Solidarity of the Waukegan employers against union progress is demonstrated by the American Steel & Wire Co.'s discharge of 3 employees who expressed sympathy with the garment strikers. The company also warned two of its men whose wives are garment strikers that unless the women deserted the garment picket line these men would be discharged from the steel mill.

Th Rothschild & Granet firm has admitted guilt in shortchanging employees on the final payroll when the strike began. It has paid 6 claims totaling \$25.15 in justice court. Suits for \$25.95 in addition will be started by the strikers. The claims were settled in spite of a widely heralded professional audit of the firm's books by order of the chamber of commerce in which the auditors reported that all wages had been paid in full.

The strike is in its 10th week without the desertion of a single striker. Roll in the Subs For THE DAILY WORKER.

Textile Interests Express Optimism

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 10.—Representatives of the various textile corporations of this city, in a meeting with the newly appointed Industrial Commission, expressed their belief that conditions of their industry will improve in the near future. This follows an active campaign on the part of these corporations for the past number of years to negate the forty-eight-hour law for women and children. They are also asking the state to favor them by lowering their taxes, so as to "save them from ruin." The two theories of "impending ruin" and "good year ahead" were not correlated by the commission.

Plain Murder All Right.
According to the wording of the bill, advocating crime, force and violence for private purposes, or any other reason than a desire for reform, would be all right—at least in the absence of other laws. The bill then goes on to prescribe penalties of ten years imprisonment, and \$5,000 fine, or both, for any one who commits criminal syndicalism, by written or spoken word, or who joins any organization that does so.

TONIGHT At 8:30 is the GRAND CONCERT-BALL

Given by the
PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION
at STAR CASINO, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

VALENTINE RIGHTHAND will play piano solos from Chopin.
HYMAN LICHT, violinist, will play solos from Wienawsky.
ANNE PALBEY and MISS RIGHTHAND will play a four-hand duet from Beethoven's 5th Symphony.
TILDA SCHOCKETT will dance "The Toiler," accompanied by SUZAN HODKIN.
GEORGE RIGHTHAND will play on the saw.

FELDMAN'S "BIG SIX" BAND will play at the Ball.

ADMISSION 50c. HAT CHECK 25c.
Steinway piano used by courtesy of Steinway Piano Co.

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON! WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS! HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes!
For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight!
Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever!
Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

Make all contributions by check or money order to

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.



SOUGHT MONEY FOR "FIXING" THE REPORT ON FUR WORKERS' STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)
in its final form. This gentleman asked whether the persons with whom he was conferring believed that the charges against Mr. Ettington were true, and was told that they did not believe them. He asked whether something could not be done about it, and was told in reply that it might be stopped if the proper measures were taken.

Ettington Rejoins.
The amount necessary to "stop the report" was not mentioned, but Mr. Ettington rejected the offer.

When Mr. Ettington planned to sail for Europe, shortly after this, he made a statement, which was witnessed by Judge Julian W. Mack, in which he set forth the fact that he knew about this forthcoming report of the American Federation of Labor's committee, and had refused to give a cent to stop it, although he had offered to give proof that the charges were not true. This statement was witnessed on December 31, 1926, before the report was presented to the executive committee of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Ettington stated yesterday "to state that he was apprized of these facts and will confirm them at anytime."

Tried to Settle.
No less interesting than the story of attempted bribery told by Mr. Ettington, are the details of his efforts at various times to bring about a settlement of the long fur strike of last spring.

His account of the conversations and negotiations between the union and representatives of the manufacturers, proves conclusively that it was the leaders of the employers' association—not the leaders of the union, as the American Federation of Labor officials charged when they tried to break the strike—who were the ones really responsible for prolonging the strike for so many months.

Asked Samuels.
Mr. Ettington, on March 23, 1926, believed that he saw a possibility of ending the fur strike on a basis that would be acceptable to a majority of the manufacturers. He talked about the matter with Mr. Samuel N. Samuels, president of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., told him of the possibility of ending the strike, and asked to be allowed to discuss the question at a meeting of the association which was taking place that morning.

Samuels Refused.
Mr. Samuels refused to let the question be brought before the members, and he refused to meet with strike leaders to discuss the matter. He continued in this refusal, in spite of Mr. Ettington's continued efforts to bring the two sides together. He says in his statement:

"Mr. Samuels and his associates would not agree to meet the strike committee of the union at that time. I then suggested to Mr. Samuels to allow me to discuss the matter at a meeting of the board of directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc. I could not convince him to permit this. I believed that the board would agree to the basis I was ready to propose, while Mr. Samuels and Mr. Herkowitz's opinions were contrary to mine. My belief was based

CARMONA FORCES SLAUGHTER MANY IN BOMBARDMENT

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Although the Portuguese government has announced the complete suppression of the rebellion which broke out last week at Oporto, a message to the admiralty tonight indicates that there is still some fighting. The message states that the white flag flies over the rebel headquarters but desultory battling continues.

BADAJOS, Spain, Feb. 10.—The reactionary Portuguese government is still making a ruthless attempt, to suppress the rebellion which aims to reestablish constitutional government in Portugal.

Bombardment of Lisbon, which has resulted in the slaughter of many women and children, attempts to smash all labor organizations, and the suspension of newspapers unfriendly to the government are some of the methods which General Carmona is employing to keep himself in power.

General Strike On.
Angered by General Carmona's order that it dissolve the general federation of labor declared a general strike. The G. F. of L., with the support of all civil and municipal reports, have succeeded in effectively tying up all means of communication. Labor is solidly back of the move to oust General Carmona, the Mussolini of Portugal, according to advice received here.

The heavy bombardment of Lisbon by General Carmona's troops has resulted in the slaughter of many non-combatants, including women and children. The bodies of the dead and the dying line the streets of Lisbon, according to the report of a Spanish journalist who arrived at Elvas, a frontier town, yesterday. The property damage is also considerable.

on the fact that I was being daily visited by many manufacturers who urged me to intervene in this matter, while Mr. Samuels and his associates believed that such manufacturers would not settle the strike on the proposed basis."

Couldn't Talk to Board.
Mr. Ettington further states that Mr. Samuels would not even agree to let him discuss the proposed settlement with 11 out of the 21 members of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' Association. All of these statements were confirmed by Mr. Samuels in so far as they concerned his actions.

Green Attacks Joint Board.
Yet by President Green and other American Federation of Labor officials, when they tried to break the strike, it was the New York Joint Board leaders who were accused of refusing to discuss a settlement. They were accused of being Communists trying to prolong the strike unnecessarily in order to further their own interests in some mysterious way.

This charge of Communism, was lodged against Mr. Ettington also by the A. F. of L. report, and he was charged with working in the interests of the union in trying to bring about a settlement, and with bringing pressure to bear on the manufacturers because of a concession which the Ettington-Schild Co., Inc., had for Russian fur, "which," says Mr. Ettington, "is an ordinary purchase contract and is not a concession, this company never having had a concession from the Russian government."

Ettington Threatened Union.
How ridiculous it is to charge Mr. Ettington with partiality to the strikers, is illustrated by his own statement of negotiations after his return from Europe in June, 1926. He tells of an all night conference on terms of the settlement and then says:

"When the representatives of the union refused to concede to Mr. Samuels' demand on this point, I told Mr. Gold and his associates that if they persisted in their attitude they would force the dealers to raise immediately on the next day \$500,000 as a fund to assist the manufacturers to continue the strike."

Not Helping Workers.
This scarcely sounds like a man working in the interests of the fur workers.

Mr. Ettington explains at the close of his interesting revelations that this gentleman who came to discuss the bribe with him—and this man "was neither a fur manufacturer nor a dealer" made him promise that he would not state any of these matters prior to the publication of the American Federation of Labor's report. He kept his promise and is only now disclosing to anyone the whole story of what transpired.

What Will Green Do?
Reports have been current that President William Green of the A. F. of L. was about to discuss the bribe charges against the strike leaders with both Orlin Schachtman, president of the International Fur Workers' union, and with Mayor Walker.

It was impossible to learn yesterday whether he still intended to follow this proposed plan in view of Mr. Ettington's disclosures.

Henry Ford Grins.
Henry Ford, the world's richest man, according to some reports, sits and grins while the government tries to collect back taxes from his old friend, Senator Jim Couzens. Couzens planned the Ford Motor Company's finances, and then was bought out of the concern by glib Henry. Now the wrath of the gods has fallen on the shape of a suit by the U. S. government.

Enormous masses of statistics are dumped into circulation to show that the stock of Ford's company was not worth either \$3,500 or \$9,500 a share in 1913. Everybody agrees that it is worth more than that now. And the trial probably raises its market price, just as the jokes about tin lizzies helped to sell Ford cars. Every wind is a good wind for the man who sits behind a golden wall.

Defends Dry Law.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Judge Frank Cooper of the Northern New York Federal District defended enforcement of dry law violators, before the house judiciary committee today. Judge Cooper was charged in impeachment proceedings instituted by Rep. La Guardia (R) of New York, with having approved "under-cover" methods of dry law enforcement, which included rum running from Canada.

Unfilled Steel Orders Fail.
Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation decreased 160,792 tons in the month ended January 31, the corporation stated in its monthly report today.

Forward orders on January 31 aggregated 3,800,117 tons, against 3,960,969 tons on December 31 and 4,882,739 tons on January 31, 1926.

Will Kid Rail Workers



Pat. M. Neff.

President Coolidge has just appointed the former governor of Texas, Pat. M. Neff, to the Board of Railroad Mediation. This is more than just a reward to an unsuccessful politician always friendly to corporations. Neff is a skillful man, able to carry on the work of the Board, in the spirit of the recent decisions for the firemen and engineers of northeastern roads, and the conductors of southeastern roads, by which they were jockeyed out of half their demands.

Roll in the Suits For The DAILY WORKER.

"SAVE THE UNION" BOND ISSUE IS GOING OVER BIG

"Justice" Lie Exposed
By Julius Portnoy

Alarmed at the remarkable success of the "Save the Union" bond issue of the Joint Board, President Morris Sigman of the International is making desperate efforts to throw discredit upon the bonds and so halt their sale to workers, according to Julius Portnoy, secretary of the bond issue.

He declared that Sigman is resorting to all sorts of lies in his attempt to discourage workers from buying bonds, and as proof pointed to a statement in "Justice" of February 4, an organ of Sigmanism, which declared that only one bond was sold by F. Cooper, representative of the bond issue, at a St. Louis mass meeting.

"Justice" Lie Exposed.
"The truth is that Mr. Cooper collected \$1,200 for bonds while in St. Louis, and that an additional \$1,200 has been received up to this time, with more money coming from St. Louis every day. A total of \$2,400 from the St. Louis workers gives the lie to the statement of "Justice."

Meetings in Montreal and Toronto on last Sunday and Monday, at which Isadore Boruchowicz, manager of Local 2, was the principle speaker, resulted in the sale of \$1,200 worth of bonds. Mr. Portnoy said, "In spite of the attempts of the right wing to disrupt the meeting in Montreal by issuing leaflets containing all sorts of vicious lies about the bond issue, more than 1,200 people gathered in Prince Albert Hall to hear the truth about the union-wrecking tactics of the fight against Sigman by purchasing bonds."

Many R. A. I. C. Bonds Turned In.
Mr. Portnoy announced that more than \$500 worth of shares in the Russian American Industrial Corporation had been turned in for Joint Board bonds within the week, and that many inquiries had been received as to how to effect the exchange. These shares are accepted at their face value as payment on bonds.

The United Council of Working Class Housewives has contributed \$400 for the purchase of bonds, Mr. Portnoy said. The Passaic Council bought \$100 worth, as did the Council of Brownsville, while councils at Bath Beach, lower Bronx, and Councils 2 and 8 of the Bronx purchased \$50 worth of bonds each.

Roll in the Suits For The DAILY WORKER.

Anti-Imperialist Meet In Brooklyn Feb. 18th; Nearing Among Speakers

The workers of Brooklyn will make a protest against the American imperialism on February 18th, at a mass meeting which will take place at Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave.

The meeting is organized by the Workers (Communist) Party. Prof. Scott Nearing, a well known writer and lecturer on the question of American imperialism, will address the meeting. Other speakers will be Wm. Weinstein and Juliette Stuart Poynt.

NEW SIGMAN TRICKERY REVEALED IN LABOR BANK WAR ON JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page One)
actions are on promissory notes aggregating \$104,000.00. The Joint Board is sued on two notes, one for \$44,000.00 and one for \$15,000.00 and the Building Corporation is sued on one note for \$45,000.00. The history of these cases is interesting in more respects than one.

"During the last strike, the International, the Joint Board and the Local Unions represented in the Joint Board, entered into a joint agreement with the International Union Bank, whereby the bank agreed to loan to them \$289,000.00 on the security of the shares of stock of the International Union Bank which the unions owned, and which amounted in the aggregate to more than one half of the entire capital stock of the bank. In addition, the Joint Board and the local unions, agreed not to transfer their real estate, which they owned through holding corporations, until the bank loan was paid off. Upon the advice of Mr. Morris Hillquit, who was then the attorney for the unions, the shares of the bank stock, as well as the shares of the real estate holding corporations, which the unions owned, were deposited with Mr. Hillquit's clerk, Mr. Frederick F. Umhey, as trustee.

Hillquit To The Rescue.
Mr. Hillquit explained to the unions that that was necessary in order that they might not dispose of their real estate or of their bank stock before they paid up the loan to the bank. But when the fight between the right and left wings developed, it was discovered that Mr. Umhey, the "trustee" had so manipulated the shares of the real estate holding corporation, which were deposited with him in trust, that he suddenly became the owner of the Joint Board building, as well as of the building of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

It also became known that he had surreptitiously transferred to himself the shares of the stock of the International Bank which had been deposited with him in trust, so that he became officially the owner of the same. The shares of bank stock and the buildings are of course worth much more than the amount of the loan which the bank gave to the unions upon this security and if the

Joint Board and the unions still had the stock and the buildings at their disposal, they could easily pay off their loan to the bank.

Bank Offers Excuse.
When this became known, the bank offered the same excuse that they had Mr. Umhey transfer these things to himself for the banks protection. But now, the bank, through Mr. Hillquit, who is Mr. Umhey's boss, brings this action for \$104,000.00, evidently desiring to keep all of the union's property, of the Joint Board, and the left wing unions, which is worth more than the amount of the loan to the bank, and in addition wants to have a judgment against the Joint Board, when Mr. Umhey transferred the bank stock and the properties to himself, the bank claimed that he did it for its protection, and now it has evidently forgotten that it had enough protection and it tries to get a judgment in addition, so that the bank may have a judgment and Mr. Umhey may have the property—for whose benefit is of course apparent.

An interesting development in this connection is that in the two actions against the Joint Board, the International Union Bank with Mr. Hillquit as its attorney, swears that Julius Portnoy is still the secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, although all along Mr. Sigman and Mr. Hillquit claimed that Mr. Julius Portnoy is no Joint Board at all and that the proper Joint Board is at No. 3 West 16th street.

Indict Goretzky and Marks.
Grand Jury indictments were returned yesterday against Joseph Goretzky, manager of Local 35 and Elias Marks, secretary of the picket committee during the strike, for an alleged assault in the first and second degrees. The complaint is Hyman Goldman, and the assault is said to have been committed on September 16 last. Goretzky has been committed to the Tombs under \$25,000 bail. Marks has not yet been arrested.

Four gangsters who fired shots at pickets on last Monday, wounding Samuel Cohen, will be tried in the 54th street court on Friday.

Max Bornstein and Oscar Newman, who have been kept in the Tombs a week by Judge Otto Rosalsky, will be sentenced on Friday, unless Rosalsky postpones sentence for a third time.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Adopt Workers Education Slogan.
MINNEAPOLIS, (FP).—Worker education for trade union action is the slogan of the education committee, Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Children Burn to Death.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 10.—Five children were burned to death when fire destroyed their home at Kudyard, Mich., today.

Flapper Witness Collapses.
Kitty Krause, spurned flapper sweetheart of Herbert Koerber testified at his trial today she believed the "cake eater" bandit of unsound mind and collapsed when she rose to leave the witness stand.

Rambino Wants \$100,000 Contract.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 10.—Babe Ruth said today that if the New York Yankees did not come across with a \$100,000 contract for 1927 he would retire from baseball, associating himself with Arthur A. McGovern, New York trainer, in a chain of gymnasiums throughout the country.

Emil St. Godard Wins Race.
ASHLAND, N. H., Feb. 10.—Emil St. Godard, of Le Pas, Manitoba, with his team of huskies was the first to cross the finish mark of the initial lap in the second annual point-to-point race of the New England sled dog club today.

Attack I. W. W. Hall.
MINNEAPOLIS, (FP).—Before police cared to arrive a gang of slug-gers made two raids on the hall of the Industrial Workers of the World in Minneapolis where a union dance was in progress. They were beaten off after a battle. Secretary D. M. Harris of the branch blames the employers for the attacks.

Fight Minnesota Police Bill.
ST. PAUL, (FP).—Strong protests are reaching Minnesota legislators in session at St. Paul against passage of the state constabulary bill. Much of the opposition comes from trade unionists, who brand it as expensive and likely to be diverted from its proposed use to that of unfairly assisting employers in labor disputes.

Four-Year Term for Governor.
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The republican proposal for a four-year term for governor was advanced to the order of final passage in the assembly today. It will be passed Monday night, republican leaders said. The senate already has approved the measure.

Baseball in Bond.
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Federal Judge Runyon today signed an order permitting the acceptance of an offer of \$550,000 in six and one-half percent bonds, to be applied to lift the receivership from the Wilson Avenue Stadium of the Newark Baseball Club.

The Manager's Corner

"INDESCRIBABLE CHAOS."

"Indescribable chaos" would result if the newspaper presses stopped for any appreciable length of time, according to Fred A. Walker, managing editor of The New York Telegram, at a dinner recently. Of course he meant the capitalist presses.

"Upon the publicity afforded by the newspapers depends in large measure the prosperity of a thousand different forms of activity and the return on millions of dollars invested," said Mr. Walker. Firmly as sports are established in this, the greatest centre of sport in the world, there is not a single sport which would not be practically killed if the newspapers unanimously refrained from printing anything about it. Baseball would die, boxing would be discontinued and racing would end if the newspapers printed nothing about them."

Here we have it plainly stated. Upon the publicity afforded by the capitalist press depends chiefly the prosperity of millions of dollars in investments and the continuation of sports. If we assume that the workers would, without the stimulus of the capitalist press, establish their own sports upon a sounder and healthier basis than it is at present, then what is left to worry about is the "prosperity of millions of dollars in investments," if the presses stopped.

Upon the maintenance of The DAILY WORKER, however, depends something much more vital. Upon the maintenance of The DAILY WORKER, upon its continued life and growth, depends the life and growth of the labor movement, the welfare of many thousands of workers in the shops and factories of the country, the advance of thousands of workers in Passaic and other unorganized fields.

—BERT MILLER.

LIBERTIES UNION TO HAVE HEARING ON FREE SPEECH

School Board Refused
Use of Auditorium

A decisive victory was gained yesterday by the Civil Liberties Union when Supreme Court Justice Gavanagh signed an order instructing the board of education to grant a hearing to the union upon its application to lecture in the schools of the city. The school board had previously denied the Liberties Union the use of the school auditoriums, claiming that the schools were no place to stage a free speech fight.

No promise was given to the union by the judge that he would actively assist in getting the school board to rescind their former ruling, but assured them that under the law a hearing can be demanded.

This fight started in May, 1926, when an application to speak at the Morris High School was not granted. The union sought to hold a meeting a week later but met with the same refusal. On June 1, attempts were made to engage the Stuyvesant High School auditorium. Again it was refused.

The board of education held that it was justified in its action, inasmuch as it believed the Liberties Union to be a radical organization, and was furthering a doctrine foreign to American ideals. Samuel Untermyer, representative of the union, contended that its speakers have a right to use the school building of the city, to hold orderly meetings and to discuss before the public any subject, no matter how radical or conservative.

Subscribe for The DAILY WORKER.

Union Says Government Has Horned Into Strike Of Jersey Bus Drivers

(Special To The DAILY WORKER)
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—Agents of the United States Department of Labor have arrived here from Washington and are "investigating" the bus strike which started here last Saturday on the Hudson Boulevard buses, according to a statement issued by Edward Levy, business agent of the union.

Levy declared that the government agents questioned many of the strikers yesterday, but have not as yet issued any statement as to their policy.

N. Y. Worker Throgs In Cooper Union Cheer For China's Revolution

(Continued from Page One)
"Imperialism in Latin America is not new," he continued, "what is new is the reaction of the workers of those countries."

"The American worker has no quarrel with the workers of Mexico, Nicaragua or China. We say, hands off Mexico! Hands off Nicaragua! Hands off China!"

In his opening remarks Weinstein said that "the struggle of the Cantonese revolutionary government effects the welfare of one billion people in China, India, Soviet Russia and Indo-China. The defeat of the Chinese involves, first, the possibility of capitalism getting a new foothold in China and checking the progress of the decay of the British empire."

"Second, it seems the destruction of an ally of the Soviet Union and the emboldening of the imperialism in their present attempt to encircle the Soviet Union and destroy the work of the revolution."

Gitlow Attacks Imperialism.
Ben Gitlow spoke against the continuation of the policy of capitalist imperialism, and told of the effects it has on the workers at home and abroad.

Jay Lovestone, who has specially studied the subject of imperialism as the final phase of capitalism, analyzed the factors involved, and called on workers to stop the imperialist march, embodied in Coolidge's policy towards Latin America and the western capitalist powers attitude towards China.

The resolution adopted demanded the withdrawal of American troops from China and Nicaragua, and the recognition of the Canton government.

The meeting adopted strong resolutions against imperialism, and against the fascist regime in Lithuania.

Mediation Again Defeats Demand of Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Through the efforts of the Federal Board of Mediation, an agreement between the Southeastern railroads and labor organizations has been announced granting an increase of 7½ per cent in wages. This agreement eliminates any possibility of a strike of the brakemen and the conductors. They had originally asked a greater increase and when this had been refused had ordered a strike vote be taken. The mediation board asked for a renewal of discussions and the announced agreement is the result of more than a month's negotiations.

ATTEND! ATTEND! ATTEND!

THE SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

of the
DAILY WORKER BUILDERS OF NEW YORK

to be held at
YORKVILLE CASINO (Main Ballroom)
212 East 86th Street, near Third Avenue.

The leading contributors and editors of The DAILY WORKER will be present, among them being: J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, SCOTT NEARING, BERTHAM D. WOLFE, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, VERN SMITH, TOM O'FLAHERTY, ROBERT W. DUNN, MICHAEL GOLD, as well as the leading figures in the local labor movement.

The banquet will be accompanied by concert numbers given by an excellent orchestra.

The banquet will be followed by a dance in the beautiful ballroom of the Yorkville Casino.

EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.
Don't fail to come

Monday (Washington's Birthday Eve.), Feb. 21, 1927

Banquet starts at 7 P. M.—Dancing at 9 P. M.

COMBINATION TICKETS FOR BANQUET AND DANCE \$1.50
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The Soviet Union and the League of Nations.

The league of nations considers the Soviet Union an international nuisance and the feeling is reciprocated. There is no love going to waste between the social systems represented by the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the oppressed of all countries, and the league, which stands for the interests of robber imperialism.

The league does not consider the Soviet Union fit for entrance into the sanctum sanctorum of the league. But the Soviet Union is not losing any sleep over this display of cold shoulder.

When the powers pull off a fake disarmament conference thru the league they invite the Soviet Union to participate, but insist on holding their parleys on Swiss soil knowing that the Soviet Union is not willing to trust its representatives to the mercies of the assassin government of Switzerland which gave a clean bill of health to the fascist murderer of Vaslav Vorovsky, Soviet envoy at Lausanne in 1923. The courts of this same government punished a Hungarian liberal a few weeks ago for slapping a Hungarian tyrant in the face in the corridor of the league of nations.

The latest invitation extended to the Soviet Union by the league was too much even for the placid Tchitcherin, Soviet foreign minister. The invitation was for a conference to organize an international relief union to aid victims of great disasters, not including war of course. The conference was to be held on Swiss soil.

Tchitcherin not only sent a caustic refusal to attend, but he returned the letter of invitation inside its original cover, and declared that the Soviet government refused categorically "to consider itself as invited to any conference called to meet on Swiss soil."

We are informed by a Geneva capitalist correspondent that league officials do not know whether to laugh or to cry over the refusal.

We are willing to wager that Soviet foreign officials are not shedding any tears.

Chang Tso-Lin Is a Candidate.

The bandit dictator of Manchuria, Chang Tso-Lin, who now dominates the futile Peking government, has made his bid for United States cash in a lengthy interview to American correspondents. Chang knows his carrots, and since he stopped slitting the throats of unwary travelers in the wastes of his theatre of highway robbery, he has never failed to come forward with a plausible excuse for murder and pillage after the fashion of his more respectable contemporaries.

Chang is now playing the role of saviour of the Orient from the "Bolshevist menace." Chang has the men and the guns but by jingo he hasn't got the money, unlike the Downing Street missionaries who have all three. Chang has a long hand and it is now stretched, palm up, in the general direction of Wall Street. Chang is willing to do anything for the dough provided he can get away with it. He would sell every square inch of China under the control of his bayonets if he had a reasonable hope that he would live to enjoy the price.

Chang agrees with the purpose of Kellogg's proposal to neutralize Shanghai but he fears that the Chinese masses would not take kindly to the proposition, therefore Chang urges Kellogg to take a broader view of things, give Chang a lot of money, keep United States troops out of sight and depend on Chang to clean up the Cantonese.

Says the public spirited bandit: "My responsibility is great and I am ready to sacrifice myself to save not only China but the peace of Asia and the whole world from the Russian menace. I hope for American sympathy since the American government is fighting to combat the same evil in Mexico and Nicaragua."

Wise bandit. Thus in one short paragraph, the brigand of Manchuria places himself on the same level with Calvin Coolidge, the New England Puritan. What is the difference? Nothing except money, battleships and fifty years of industrial development.

Hail Chang Tso-Lin, the heathen bandit, the unofficial ally of our christian government!

The Communists on the Sea.

The intelligence department of the French government announces with amazement and to the horror of the government that the Communists who hitherto did not exhibit any enthusiasm for service in either the army or navy are now applying for service in the naval branch of French imperialism's war machine.

This sudden spasm of "patriotism" instead of bringing a thrill of joy to the hearts of the government officials sent them scurrying to revolutionary history and particularly to naval rebellions from the famous British "Mutiny of the Nore" to the Black Sea mutiny when Andre Marty, a French sailor led the crew of a French warship in refusing to fire on Soviet forces during the early days of the Russian revolution.

Communists are accustomed to seeing their comrades expelled from the reactionary trade unions. In fact, here in New York we have a socialist committee organized to "preserve" the trade unions from the radicals. This committee may soon add to its aims that of preserving the army and navy from Communist infiltration. Perhaps, after all, the "bloodthirsty Communists" will be reduced to a condition of enforced pacifism. If the Communists are not allowed to bore from within the armies and navies the capitalists may drive them into "dual" militarism. Think fast capitalists! Think fast!

American Oilmen in Mexico

FOREIGN publicity during the last few months quotes American capital investment in Mexico as follows: Mining, approximately \$300,000,000 American dollars; Oil industry and oil lands, approximately \$478,000,000 American dollars while the entire amount of American investments in Mexico is quoted at some one and one half billion American dollars or three billion Mexican pesos.

These figures are circulated abroad, not in Mexico. They are given unofficially and no attempt is made to prove them. They are meant to strengthen the fallacy prevailing in foreign countries that all commercial activities in Mexico find their basis in American capital and that once having dealt with oil and mining industries all is said and done with that country's commercial activities. These figures are not only borne out but are absolutely denied by the official figures of the National Statistical offices of the Mexican government.

Amount Of Capital.

The figures of the National Statistical Bureau show the full amount of capital (including Mexican owned capital) invested in all the industries of the country at \$1,447,043,010.00 pesos. Of this amount 46.4% is American, a high figure indeed when it is considered that only one nation is involved but not, however, the predominant percentage which the layman is led to believe because of the influence these American investors in Mexico have due to their small number and their concentration in one particular field—that of oil.

American capital in Mexico divides as 46.4% of the whole amount approximately in this wise: Oil 92%, mining 6% and various small industries 2%. \$614,487,263.00 pesos of the entire amount of the \$671,399,363.00 pesos which are North American capital's interest in all industries in Mexico is devoted to oil exploitation.

And according to the records of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the Mexican government, only twenty American oil companies are interested in Mexico. The complete figures for all companies and private individuals exploiting oil fields in Mexico (foreign and Mexican) amounts to 120. Some half dozen of the twenty American companies are subsidiaries of the Standard Oil company thereby reducing the number ultimately interested to about fourteen. It is the high concentration of this compact nucleus and their ability therefore to act practically as a single unit which makes for their power with the State Department at Washington and gives them the possibility of standing out against the laws passed by the Mexican government for the best regulation of Mexico's oil industry for all concerned.

The American State Department in pressing its policy of protection for American interests abroad is actually in the present difference with Mexico blighting the interests of the whole American people against their neighbors for the benefit of twenty companies at the most.

To the revolutionist, and especially to the National Minority Movement of Great Britain, London presents problems which do not exist in any other part of the country.

These problems arise out of the great size of the city, with its seven millions of population, and the residential distribution of its workers.

In the earlier days, London was not often mentioned as an industrial centre. It was prominent in working-class politics, as the political centre of the country; but, when it came to a consideration of industry, one heard more of South Wales, as a mining area, of Glasgow and the whole Clyde, for its engineering and shipbuilding, or of Manchester, and near-by towns, as a textile centre.

Yet, London is one of the greatest industrial areas in Britain. The only reason why we do not think of it as such, is because it is mixed, in its industrial nature—not confined to any one specific industry—and also because its industrial character is often overshadowed by its importance as a financial, commercial and political centre.

Yet, a visit to the great East End of London, with its miles of dingy streets, will convince any observer of the immensity of its proletarian population. The docks of London—the greatest port of Britain—alone provide employment for thousands of dockers; and it is a particularly suitable place for propagandist approach to seamen—a class which has been more misled, perhaps, by reformist trade union leaders, than any other—who, in their thousands, are to be found in the dock-yards district of the city.

In London, again, there reside and work more railroad employees than in any other city in the country. The great passenger and freight stations, like King's Cross, Euston, St. Pancras, and others, employ thousands of railway workers of all types and grades. Among these members of the National Union of Railwaymen,

England has followed the same policy of concentration. English capital invested in all Mexican industry is approximately 377,614,199.00 pesos or 96% of the whole, with 356,776,199.00 pesos or 95% of this going into the exploitation of oil, the remaining \$20,838,000.00 or 5% being left for mining and small industries.

Capital Invested In Oil.

Capital invested in oil in Mexico amounts to \$1,065,548,110 pesos or approximately 73% of the total capital invested in industry in the Republic. Of these oil investments, American capital controls about 60% and British capital about 34%. North American capital's interest in all mining activities averages about 37%; England about 10%; these countries' interest in all other varied industrial activities are approximately 8% for North American capital and 4% for British capital.

Over against oil and the mere handful of companies interested, there is all Mexican commerce with hundreds of importers and exporters of all nations involved. The present difficulties between the United States and Mexico arising out of different interpretations of the oil and land law regulations and the resulting uncertainty which the strained situation draws in its wake depresses all economic activities throughout the Mexican Republic—not only oil but all commerce—and even with a solution entirely in favor of the oil companies but a few would benefit.

While, as a matter of fact, under the most strict legal enforcement of the law, the Mexican legislation on oil and land does not in any way menace or endanger the existence of the big oil companies, on the other hand, smaller commercial activities in Mexico stand to be ruined by the present crisis provoked by and for the oil interests. The home governments of these entrepreneurs which feel so strongly the responsibility of protecting the few powerful companies and talk loudly about acting in the interests of their nationals abroad permit the ways and means of the oil companies to precipitate the ruin of hundreds of manufacturing importers and small holders caught in the maelstrom but who are in no way interested in the outcome of the legal discussion about the supposed menace to the oil interests.

Government Trust Controlled.

American manufacturers who are just beginning to work up an appreciable import trade into Mexico cannot permit that the State Department at Washington consider the matter as one concerning exclusively the oilmen and the Mexican government. By this attitude, they play directly into the hands of a few Americans interested in oil.

Mexico is only in the beginning of the development of its small industries. Even a cursory glance into the history of the country will explain the situation. Up to the time and during the first part of Porfirio Diaz' regime, foreign capital in any appreciable amount was not encouraged and was not interested to come to Mexico. With the discovery of oil in 1901, the rush began. And, unfortunately, practically since the

country has been conscious of the vastness of its oil deposits, internal political revolution has held Mexico in its throes, harassed one government after the other. Only under the last two administrations, those of General Obregon and President Calles has there been opportunity to think at all of economic development to undo the wrongs the country has suffered for four hundred years.

Helped Very Little.

And American and English capital have really helped very little toward the real commercial and economic development of Mexico, the United States giving today—over and above her enormous investments in oil—only a scant 8%, of which 6% goes into mining, and England only 5% to mining and varied small industries which affect the daily life and standard of living of the Mexican people.

The distribution of all capital invested in industry in Mexico today is: 73% oil exploitation, with Mexican capital proper having only 1% in this; 7% foodstuffs; 6% textile industry; 6% mining; and 8% other industries. However, of all capital invested in foodstuffs, 60% is Mexican, in the textile industry 13% is Mexican, in mining 45% is Mexican and in the various small industries 65% is Mexican—meaning that Mexican capital is really invested in all general industries from which the public at large must live.

In imports into Mexico, the United States leads, having imported during the first half of 1925 about 71% of all goods brought in—foodstuffs, livestock, building material, machinery and so forth—all figures for oil being excluded. Manufactured iron goods, implements of all kinds, machinery for which Mexico's need is very great at present came from the United States in the amount of 80% during that same period with notable increase since. Motor-cars made in the United States, and tires outright, all competition, the use of autos, auto-buses and tractors having increased enormously. While during the first six months of 1924, 3,157 motor cars were imported into Mexico from the United States, the figure covering the same period for 1925 had risen to 11,544—some 300%. Here again later increase has been at the same rate. And while only a few proofs of the trend of the United States import trade into Mexico are mentioned, the premise is true for most every article coming in. American business can ill afford to allow to continue a crisis which will lose for them this trade or be responsible for turning the tide toward European channels which are each day pushing more and more into Latin American markets.

There is at the present no military problem in the republic aside from the Yaqui uprising in the northern state of Sonora and this situation is now entirely controlled by the federal army. Some persons interested in oil are making propaganda among fanatics in order to stir up revolution with it is said and apparently with sufficient truth, the backing of the State Department at Washington and especially of U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg.

THE PROBLEM OF LONDON

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

there is an urgent need of a properly organized campaign in order to enlighten them on the character and actions of their leaders, Thomas, Cramp and others. Here, alone, is the opportunity for a considerable and valuable task, for the London organization of the National Minority Movement.

General manufacturing is also widely spread in London. A visit to the East End will reveal the surprising number of factories—of chemical products, furniture, clothing, and other goods—whose gigantic buildings overshadow the neighboring streets of small and unhygienic houses.

Engineering is an industry which has greatly grown in London, during the last ten years. There are suburbs, notably Chiswick and other western sections, where engineering works, including large automobile factories, have appeared in large numbers.

The task of providing adequate organizational expression for the great trade-unionist population of London has been poorly performed, so far. One of the obstacles is the fact that the workers live so far from the scene of their daily labors. For instance, it is not uncommon for workers in London to have to travel six or seven kilometres, by train or tramway, to their work. When a worker has finished for the day, therefore, he usually desires to leave at once for his home; and it is difficult to get him to remain in the neighborhood for a trade union or other meeting. The result of this is that many workers are organized in trade unions according to residential area, rather than according to the place where they work. The drawback of this system may instantly be observed. A worker belongs, perhaps, to a branch of his

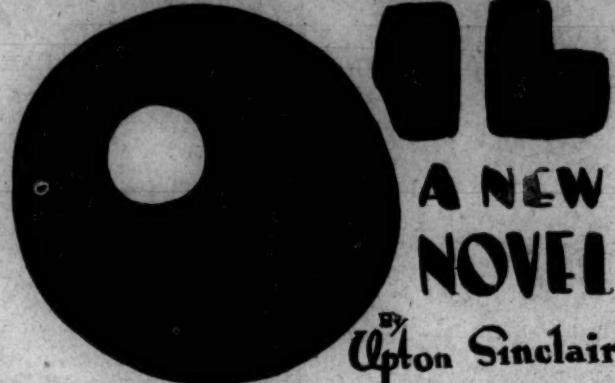
union where there is no other member working in the same firm.

This same evil applies partly in the case of the trades and labor councils. London is divided into a number of boroughs, for the purposes of civic administration. The labor councils, local bodies to which are affiliated the local trade union branches, follow the same divisions. Thus, each borough in London has its own labor council. Often, the militant worker, who is elected by his trade union branch as delegate to a labor council, must travel for an hour or two hours, to and from the meetings of that body.

Besides the various labor councils in the boroughs, there is also the London Trades Council. This body is supposed to function for all London, but, for a long time, it has been only imperfectly representative of the London trade union movement, because of poor affiliation. Of late, however, the London Trades Council has increased its affiliations, and its activities. Whereas only local branches of trade unions affiliate with the borough trades (or labor) councils, bodies representing the entire London membership of unions—such as district committees—affiliate to the London Trades Council.

Building Up Councils.

The London trade-unionist militants, organized in the National Minority Movement, seek to make the London Trades Council a really powerful body, properly representative of the whole London trade-union movement. This can be done by seeing that every London trade union body is affiliated, as well as the borough trades and labor councils. Also, it is necessary to increase the activities and stimulate the



A NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair

The same old Dad! They gave each other hugs and squeezes; there were tears in everybody's eyes, even the secretary, who had never heard of such fees for a wedding—marvelous people, ces Americans! And Bunny said for Dad to write all the news, and Dad said for Bunny to write all the news; and Bunny said he would return to France next summer if Dad were not able to come to America, and Dad said he was sure Verne would have it all fixed up before that. And then Bunny kissed his stepmother again, and then he hugged Dad again, and then shook hands with the secretary—a regular debauch of the sweet sorrows of parting, with the officials and a crowd of street urchins standing by on the sidewalk, staring at the grand rich car and the grand rich Americans. Bunny was glad to look back on it in after years—at least that once the old man had been happy! All the chatter, and the messages, and the flowers, the baggage to be seen to and the robes to be tucked in, and then at last they were rolling down the street, amid waving of hands and cheers—headed for a Spiritualist seance in Frankfort-am-Main!

Bunny took a train back to Paris, and wrote out two messages announcing that he was sailing for home; one to Ruth Watkins and one to Rachel Menzies—playing no favorites! Then he bought a paper, and read a brief despatch—"Great California Oil Fire." A bolt of lightning had struck one of the storage tanks of the Ross Consolidated Oil Company at Paradise, California, and as a high wind was blowing, it was not thought possible to save any portion of the tank-farm, and possibly the whole field might be destroyed.

When Bunny got back to the hotel, there was a cablegram from Angel City. It was impossible to make any guess what the damage would be, but they were fully insured and nothing to worry about, "A. H. Dory"—still Verne's signature when he wanted to be playful. Bunny forwarded the message to his father, and asked if he should wait; but Dad's answer was, no, whatever he had to say could be said by letter or cable, and he would be glad to have Bunny on the scene to report. "Love and best wishes," were the concluding words—the last that Dad was ever to say to his son, except through the channel of the spirits!

A steamer took Bunny out to sea—one of those floating hotels, like the one he had left in Paris, fitted in the style of a palace, mahogany finish and silken draperies and cush-

ions, and the most elegant society, flashing jewels and costly gowns—five thousand dollars per female person would have been a modest estimate for evenings in the dining saloon. And very soon the tongues of gossip began to buzz—"His father's the California oil man, they say he owns whole fields out there, but one of them is burning up, according to the papers. The Ross that was in the scandal, you remember, he's hiding abroad, been there nearly a year, but the son can come back, of course. They say he was one of the lovers of Viola Tracy, but she chucked him and married the Roumanian prince. Catch him on the rebound, my dear!"

So everybody was lovely to Bunny; so many charming young things to dance with, until any hour of the morning; or to stroll on deck and be lost in the darkness with, if one preferred. All day they flitted about him, casting coy and seductive glances; they were interested in everything he was interested in, even the book he was reading—provided he would talk about it instead of read it. There were some who would say that they were interested in Socialism, they didn't know much about it, but were eager to learn. Until the second morning out, when the young socialist received a wireless which entirely removed him from fashionable society:

"Your father very ill with double pneumonia have obtained best medical attention will keep you informed deepest sympathy and affection Alyse."

So then Bunny walked the deck alone, and suffered exactly those torments of remorse which Vernon Roscoe had predicted for him. Oh, surely he could have been kinder, more patient with that good old man! Surely he could have tried harder to understand and to help! Now fate was taking him away, five or six hundred miles every day—and at any moment might snatch him to a distance beyond calculation. His father himself had felt it—Bunny went over what he had said, and realized that Dad had faced the thought of death, and had been giving his son such last advice as he could.

At first nothing but remorse. But then little by little the debate—the old, old dispute that had torn Bunny's mind in half. Was it possible for men to go on doing what Dad had been doing in the conduct of his business? Could any civilization endure on the basis of such purchase of government? No, Bunny told himself; but then—he should have tried harder, more lovingly, and persuaded his father to stop it! But at what stage of life shall a boy say to his father, your way of life is wrong, and you must let me take charge of it?

To Modify Organization.

In order to cope with these tasks, the Minority Movement in London has been recently compelled to modify its organizational structure. The London District Committee has formed a number of borough sub-committees, formed of local comrades, which will undertake the general propagandist activities of the Minority Movement in each borough, and also direct the activities of the Minority Movement members who are delegates to the various labor councils. Yet, care had to be exercised not to interfere with the industrial sections of the minority movement, which carry on agitational and educational work within the London district. The co-ordination of the two aspects of the work—industrial and local—is now going on successfully.

Must Be Adaptable.

The intricate and difficult problem of London—and the special provisions made by the Minority Movement to deal with it—show that the revolutionary working-class movement must always possess a certain capacity for adaptation, a very necessary flexibility which, while in no way modifying the steadfastness of its principles, enables it to cope with the special problems which arise in huge, congested areas, where a variety of industries are situated, rather than one predominant one.

The creation of a well-organized London district committee, and of the local sub-committees, is the answer of the Minority Movement to the fatalistic despair of many disheartened militants, who were discouraged by the immensity of the task confronting us. And, already, it is apparent that the new methods are practical, and that progress will be made.

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